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The chief criticism to be directed against the monograph is that the author has devoted too much attention to general economics and social history. It is, of course, helpful to the student to outline the banking and railroad history of the State in explanation of the tax policies relating to these branches of business. It is difficult, however, to see the connection between taxation and such topics as immigration, slavery, the abolition of public executions and imprisonment for debt, and the growth of general culture. The monograph would still be satisfactory as a treatment of the finances of Ohio with a more sparing treatment of such matter as goes to make it an over-balanced "economic history of Ohio." Considerable reduplication is also involved owing to the treatment of tax history first in a horizontal fashion, and second, in a cross-sectional or vertical style.

However, with the exception of the omitted subjects noted above, the author has treated the financial history of his State in a thorough-going manner. For a tax history, it is also unusually readable. It is greatly to be regretted that a similar piece of work has not been done for Indiana.

In conclusion, it may be of interest to note that from 1898 to 1900 the author was Acting Professor of Economics at Indiana University.

FRANK T. STOCKTON.

"One Hundred Years Ago—The Battle of the Thames" is the leading article in the September number of *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*. A. C. Quisenberry, the author, has given a detailed account of the expedition as shown by the official records. The parts taken by Colonel R. M. Johnson, then a member of Congress, and Governor Isaac Shelby are especially dwelt upon. October 5, 1813, was a glorious day for Kentuckians, and they may well take pride in celebrating its centennial anniversary. Before that day they had suffered about all the humiliation that could come from military defeat and Indian barbarity, the massacre on the Raisin adding the last to their well-filled cup of sufferings. Full-page steel engravings of Governor Shelby, Colonel Johnson and Tecumseh add to the attractiveness of the article.

A letter by Governor Isaac Shelby to Judge Thomas Todd, asking advice concerning the acceptance of an appointment as commissioner to treat with the Indians while holding the office of Governor, and a letter by Andrew Jackson to the National Institute declining a sarcophagus offered by the Institute are interesting documents in the same number of the *Register*. The answer of Judge Todd is

interesting to us since our first Governor precipitated a State-wide quarrel by doing just what Judge Todd said he had no legal right to do.

FRED ROHRER, editor and owner of the *Berne Witness*, is the author and publisher of a volume of 146 pages just off the press giving the details of his ten years' war with the saloons of his town. The liquor men were well intrenched, having a saloon for each 100 inhabitants. From the story it seems that in 1886, when the war was declared, everybody drank and many of the inhabitants were what might be called drunkards. The actual hostilities began in 1902 and lasted till 1906, when the saloons acknowledged their defeat. The fight cost the good citizens \$10,500, Rohrer's house was dynamited, he himself was beaten up four times and driven from town several times, on one of which occasions he was housed in the county jail at Decatur. The book is a genuine epic in style and movement. It is notable also that Mr. Rohrer prospered during the fight, the circulation of the *Witness* increasing rapidly.

THE *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for July contains an interesting summary of the lives of Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard, an Indian fur trader, and Gershon Flagg, a pioneer farmer of the Illinois prairie. Professor Louis Pelzer, of the State University of Iowa, author of the article, calls it "History Made by Plain Men." Jacob Van der Zee, of the Iowa State Historical Society, contributes a forty-page article on "Early History of Western Iowa." Clifford Powell in a seventy-eight-page article concludes his "History of the Codes of Iowa Law." In these articles, the concluding one is the fifth of the series, the writer sets forth the demand for and the leading principles and characteristics of each revision from the "Old Blue Book" down to the "Supplement of 1907."

THE October *American Historical Review* contains a timely article by Professor Guy S. Callender, of Yale University, on "American Economic History." The great amount of attention given to industrial problems and conditions has aroused an historical interest in that field. He points out the similarity between this condition and the preceding one when nearly all the attention of government was given to questions of politics. So pronounced was this influence of the government on history that the past and present generations of historians devoted their entire attention to "political" history. As

a result of the emphasis laid in recent years by the government on economic legislation nearly all the monographs now being written deal with some phase of economic history.

Another interesting article in the same number of the *Review* is by Professor C. H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, and discusses "The Clergy and the American Revolution." "After twelve years' study of the period," says Professor Van Tyne, "I am not convinced that the economic causes of which so much has been made, are adequate alone to explain the bitterness of the controversy.

. . . . Among the many causes I rate religious bigotry, sectarian antipathy, and the influence of the Calvinistic clergy as among the most important." The author of this surprising statement is as well prepared as any living historian to speak with authority on the history of the Revolution.

THE *American Economic Review* for September, 1913, has a study of "Farm Credit in a Northwestern State" by Meyer Jacobstein, of the University of North Dakota. The author favors "some form of cooperation as a means of lowering the interest rates on borrowed capital." A table shows that the average interest on farm long-time loans is 7.88 per cent.; while the average for short loans is 10.25 per cent. The study further showed that 87 per cent. of the farmers bought their farming implements on credit. The average interest on these notes is 10.26 per cent.

IN THE *American Political Science Review* Charles Kettleborough, of the Indiana Legislative Reference Department, explains the purpose and provisions of the new Indiana law for the extermination of rats. The law provides a penalty of from ten to one hundred dollars for maintaining a building infested by rats. The execution of the law is in the hands of the health officers.

IN the July number of the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* Dr. Evarts Boutell Greene outlines the work now being done by the State Historical Library of Illinois. This body under the laws of Illinois is substantially a State Department of History. Its first and chief duty as given by Dr. Greene is the collection and preservation of the historical materials of the State. The law establishing the library says: "Besides collecting these books and manuscripts the State Historical Library is also charged with the duty of publishing historical documents. For the present this work is limited

to the publication of original documents rather than historical essays or monographs."

IN view of the general dissatisfaction with the present means of raising public revenue in Indiana, the article by Professor F. J. Goodnow in the September *Political Science Quarterly*, entitled "Congressional Regulation of State Taxation" cannot fail to be interesting. In the same number Robert Livingston Schuyler has an interesting discussion of the origin of the public land system, entitled "Working Toward a Federal Domain."

IN THE *Sewanee Review* (Sewanee, Tennessee) of October, A. R. H. Ranson, of Catonsville, Maryland, begins his "Reminiscences of the Civil War by a Confederate Staff Officer." The war seems to have left no bitterness on his part—a remark that applies to almost all the Confederate veterans. There is a charm in the style of Mr. Ranson that makes one forget he is reading history.

THE October number of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* contains the appraisal of the Estate of Philip Ludwell." As a glimpse of the plantation life of the time—he died in 1767—it has great historical interest. The Ludwell plantations lay along the north bank of the James river near Jamestown. There were 236 slaves listed in the appraisal. The prices varied from £70 for first-class men and women down to £1 for old "mammies." The aggregate value of the slaves was over £10,000,—far more than that of any other single heading. There were 50 head of draught steers, a large number of "stock cattle" and hogs; 110,000 pounds of tobacco, large quantities of wine and cider; several hundred bushels of wheat, and 23 reap hooks with which it had been harvested. Altogether the schedule gives one a definite idea of the plantation life. The old mahogany furniture, the dessert dishes, the chocolate cups and saucers, the 39 finger glasses, the plate warmers, the dressing tables with double mirrors, the leather couches, the silk bed-quilts, the speaking trumpet, the pewter cooler, the 6 sets of gilt cups, the 22 blue and white china dishes, the red and white gilt dishes, 24 cider glasses, 9 strong beer glasses, 58 wine glasses, 99 jelly glasses, 2 tea boards with sliders, 2 dozen ivory knives and forks, 5 brass chafing dishes, the nut crackers, the sniffers, the snuffers, the Japan waters, the copper coolers, the hour glasses, the reading frames and

the libraries,—all these help to make up a picture of high living not usually thought of in connection with Colonial life.

THE *Library Occurrent* for September, 1913, thus speaks of *The Story of Indiana and Its People* by Robert J. Aley and Max Aley, now in the Young Peoples' Reading Circle: "The authors state in their preface that their purpose is 'to furnish the young people of Indiana with an accurate story of the settlement and growth of the State.' Since accuracy is their aim it is regrettable that much of the contents of the book, instead of being based on the results of original research, is a rehash of old treatises which recent investigations have proved inaccurate. The book is textbook in style and bids fair to repel rather than to awaken an interest in the history of our State." The editors of the INDIANA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY regret that they can not disagree with this estimate of the book.

THE *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for October contains an article on the "Movement for State Division in California, 1849-1860" by William H. Ellison. It furnishes still more evidence of the width and depth of the slavery struggle. Professor Isaac Joslin Cox, of the University of Cincinnati, continues his discussion of the "Louisiana-Texas Frontier" in the same issue.

THE leading article in the *North Carolina Booklet* for October is the address delivered by Marshall De Lancey Haywood to the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association at Old Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, at the celebration of Virginia Dare Day, August 19, 1913. The address is an historical narrative of the American enterprises of Sir Walter Raleigh. The *Booklet* is published quarterly at Raleigh, North Carolina, by the North Carolina Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

IN this connection attention may be called to the article in the September number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, by G. Cunningham Terry, on "Sir Walter Raleigh's Lost Colony of Roanoke."

THE *Indianapolis News* of October 11 contains an interesting sketch of the Dunn family of Bloomington. Samuel Dunn, the pioneer, settled near Bloomington at an early date. The present Indiana University campus is a part of his farm. The family cemetery is in a picturesque nook of the campus. George G. Dunn, Con-

gressman from the Sixth Indiana district in 1847-1849, and from the Third district 1855-1857, was a son of Samuel Dunn. Moses F. Dunn, who now owns the old homestead, and who was a State representative in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth General Assemblies, is a son of Congressman George G. Dunn.

THE Plymouth *Republican*, special edition, May 24, 1913, contains a history of the First Presbyterian Church of Plymouth written by Miss Frances E. Emerson, historian of the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution. It is a creditable piece of work to both the author and the *Republican*. Cuts of both the old and the new church appear, together with nineteen portraits of ministers and laymen prominently connected with the society. The occasion was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the church.

THE Thirteenth Annual Conference of the Indiana chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, by invitation of the Dorothy Q. chapter, met in Crawfordsville, October 7, 8 and 9, 1913. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. Maurice Thompson, regent of Dorothy Q. chapter, and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-president-general, responded. Mrs. Thompson expressed the wish that "the same spirit that impelled our grandmothers to do great things in those strenuous days would be developed in the woman of today." In Mrs. Fairbanks' response she said: "All of Indiana, and perhaps all of America, are interested in Crawfordsville." She called attention to the great men of the Nation who have lived in Crawfordsville. These include Henry S. Lane, who presided at the first convention of the Republican party and was Senator from Indiana during Lincoln's administration; the novelist, statesman and military man, General Lew Wallace; the novelist, Maurice Thompson; Caleb Mills, who originated the school system of Indiana, and Professor Campbell, who directly caused the Centennial Celebration of 1876. The address of the State regent was one of great interest. She reported fifty-three chapters in existence, with five new chapters being organized. One thousand dollars have been raised in Indiana this year toward defraying the debt on Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Two hundred and fifty new members have been added in Indiana the past year.

Indiana has been honored with three presidents general: Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks and Mrs. John W. Foster. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison was the first presi-

dent general and a tablet has been placed in the Indiana Room (the President General's room) in Memorial Continental Hall in her honor. The clay model of this bronze tablet was given by the artist to the Caroline Scott Harrison chapter, of Indianapolis. Funds have also been raised for the "Caroline Scott Harrison Scholarship Fund for Mountaineers," the income of which places a Southern mountain boy in the Martha Berry School for Mountaineers at Rome, Georgia. These mountain children are the descendants of the patriots who fought at King's Mountain and other decisive battles in the campaign in the South. This scholarship is but the small beginning of the great Daughters of the American Revolution School which will be built at a day not far distant. In her report on the Mountaineers, Miss Julia Landers, of Indianapolis, proposed plans which will result ultimately in the success of this project.

In her report on the "Welfare of Women and Children" Miss Eliza Browning, city librarian of Indianapolis, reported the defeat of the "eight-hour bill" at the last Legislature, also on the new "truancy bill."

At 6 o'clock Wednesday evening dinner was served in the banquet room of the Masonic Temple, after which the Daughters attended a reception at the home of Mrs. Maurice Thompson. The home of Mrs. Thompson is said to be the oldest occupied residence in the State of Indiana, and contains many pieces of furniture, dishes and bric-a-brac which have passed through the hands of three generations of Mrs. Thompson's ancestors.

The event of the conference occurred Wednesday afternoon, when Mrs. James M. Waugh, past regent of Dorothy Q. chapter, led to the platform Mrs. Lucinda McMullen, of New Market, Indiana, a real daughter of the American Revolution. She is the daughter of John Hardee, who was born in 1750 and died in Indiana in 1839. He served under Washington for seven years, and was present at the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, Valley Forge and Yorktown. Mrs. McMullen was born March 22, 1824, and told her story in a remarkably clear voice. Mrs. McMullen was brought to the conference by Mr. J. H. Armatrout, of New Market, who looks after her interests. She owns her own little home, but her entire financial income is the pension paid her by the Daughters of the American Revolution. All real daughters are paid eight dollars per month by the organization. When asked if the pension supported the "real daughter" Mr. Armatrout replied that more could be used to advantage, and a collection was immediately taken, re-

sulting in \$49.99, which was turned over to Mr. Armatrout for her benefit.

Luncheon on Thursday was served in the First Methodist Church. Mrs. Henry S. Lane was present and spoke to the daughters on the theme, "We who are about to die salute you." She is eighty-nine years old, and is a sister of General Lew Wallace. She spoke of the time when the Crawfordsville company marched off to the Mexican war. She presented the company with the flag which they carried during the entire campaign.

Greetings were sent to Piankeshaw chapter, of New Albany, a very active chapter whose daughters were not able to be present owing to the fact that New Albany celebrated its centennial that week and the daughters of Piankeshaw chapter were active in this work.

The Time and Place Committee reported that the next conference would be held at the usual time at Fort Wayne. Miss Margaret Vessey, regent of the Mary Penrose Wayne chapter, in behalf of the chapter, invited the conference to Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Lane opened the General Lew Wallace home to the daughters, and most of Thursday afternoon was consumed in visiting this historic residence and driving to the Country Club.

The officers chosen were the following: State Regent, Frances Haberly-Robertson; Vice Regent, Mrs. William A. Cullop, Vincennes; State Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw, Fort Wayne; State Treasurer, Mrs. Otto Roth, Bloomington; Historian, Miss Frances E. Emerson, Plymouth; Chaplain, Mrs. D. M. Parry, Indianapolis; Auditor, Mrs. Frank Felter, Huntington.

THE Associated Press of Indiana held its annual banquet at the Claypool Hotel, September 24. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, a North Carolina editor, was the principal speaker. "The Relation of Newspapers to the United States Government" was the subject of his address, which was printed in the *News* of September 25. Other speakers were Governor Samuel Ralston, William Lowe Bryan, of Indiana University, and W. E. Stone, of Purdue University.

NEW ALBANY passed its century mark, October 13, and now has works, oratory, trolley and automobile trips, banquets, etc., were one hundred years of history to its credit. The Centennial week, October 13-18, was a gala time. Parades, concerts, receptions, fire-

mingled in hopeless confusion. Governor Ralston, ex-Governors Durbin, of Indiana, and Wilson, of Kentucky, Vice President Marshall (who was unable to be present), ex-Vice President Fairbanks, Senators Shively and Kern and Congressman Cox made up the list of speakers. The only criticism to be offered to the program is the absence from the list of speakers of persons qualified by special study to speak on the history of the State and city.

THE teachers of the Indianapolis public schools, in response to the suggestion of the Commercial Club, have undertaken to acquaint the pupils with their city. Excursions to various parts of the city, to different industrial plants, and places of scenic or historic interest, are conducted by skillful guides. The Commercial Club of this city is cooperating with the teachers and assisting with the work. The newspapers, also, are responding with pictures and historical descriptions, more or less accurate, of the various points and places of interest. The movement is worth while, and should not be drowned in the usual slush of the Sunday newspaper edition.

A monument to General Edward Braddock was unveiled near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, October 15. This will surely mark the high-water point in monument building. A monument to Washington, whose advice saved the army; or to the Virginia rangers, who covered the retreat; or to the famous Coldstream Guards, whom Braddock's incapacity sacrificed, would have been appropriate; but it would be interesting to know what sentiment could foster a monument to General Braddock.

THE John Paul chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Madison, Indiana, unveiled a marker on the grave of Gazamel Maxwell at Hanover October 14. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of Washington, D. C., and Judge U. Z. Wiley, great-grandsons of Mr. Maxwell, were present and assisted in the ceremonies. President W. A. Millis, of Hanover College, delivered an address.

EDMUND HOSTETTER, a pioneer of Milltown, Indiana, died at his home in Milltown, October 17, 1913. He was born in Canton, Ohio, November 23, 1823. In 1849 he took the gold fever and crossed the plains and mountains with a small party with ox teams. In 1851 he returned to Ohio. In 1858 he built a flour mill in Milltown, where he has since lived. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirty-Eighth Indiana

Infantry Volunteers. At the close of the war he was captain of Company E. An account of his life is given in the *English News* of the above date.

THE Indiana Librarians' Association held its annual meeting at Marion October 15, 16 and 17. The general topic of the meeting was "The Socialization of the Library." Such subjects were discussed as "The Social Function of the Library," "A Reference Bureau for Municipal Problems," "Preservation of Local Historical Materials," "Educational Extension Work," "The Library and Industrial Education," "Lanterns and Slides." These topics show the general tendency of library management at the present time. Mr. Louis J. Baily, of Gary, was elected president, and Miss Julia Mason, of Princeton, secretary.

CHARLES G. POWELL, one of the prominent Republican editors of Indiana during the last half of the past century, died October 15, 1913, at the home of a son in Niles, Michigan. He was born in Monroe county, New York, December 1, 1829, being almost eighty-four years old at his death. He became proprietor and editor of the *Westville Herald* in 1856 and moved it in 1859 to Laporte, where it has continued ever since. Mr. Powell was a delegate to the National Republican conventions at Chicago in 1868 and to the Philadelphia convention in 1872, helping to nominate Grant in each. He was postmaster at Laporte 1877 to 1882, at the end of his term taking a position in the Pension Department at Washington, where he served twelve years. In 1894 he founded the *Weekly Republican* at Laporte, which he sold in 1906 to the *Herald* and retired.

MRS. MAY W. DONNAN, a well known teacher and author of Indianapolis, died at her home on September 27. She was considered one of the most successful teachers of literature in the State. Some of the leading literary men of the State are glad to acknowledge the value of her influence as a teacher. She was born and spent her life in the city where she died. Before her marriage she taught in the public schools. Later she conducted private classes, not only in Indianapolis, but in Cincinnati, Greensburg, Shelbyville, Rushville and Anderson.

GOVERNOR WOODBRIDGE F. FERRIS, of Michigan, accompanied by the commissioners of the Michigan Historical Society, visited the

University of Notre Dame, October 9, in search of materials connected with the early history of Michigan.

MRS. CORNELIA COLE FAIRBANKS died at Indianapolis, October 24. She served two terms as president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. During this period she was active in raising money to build its Memorial Continental Hall at Washington, D. C. She was one of the founders of the Fortnightly Literary Club, of Indianapolis, serving as its first president, 1885-1888. With her husband, Ex-Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, she made a tour of the world in 1909-1910. She was a descendant of Lieutenant James Blakely, of the New York line, and of Benjamin Cole, of the Pennsylvania line, of the Revolution.

AN article by Dr. E. V. Shockley on the "Location and Relocation of County Seats" was intended for this number, but for lack of space and also in order to allow the writer to make further investigations in several counties it was held for the next number.

THE editor is still working on the Polk Memoir and hopes to have it completed by the next number. The preparation of such material sometimes leads the investigator into fields entirely unexpected at the beginning.

THE last Legislature created a department of archives in the State Library to be devoted to the collection and preservation of the materials of our State's history. This department is under the supervision of Professor Harlow Lindley, of Earlham College, a man of wide experience in this work. For a full explanation of this work write the State Library for a copy of its July-September Bulletin.

DR. MORDECAI M. MCDOWELL, of Vincennes died at his home November 8. He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 10, 1845, the son of Dr. James McDowell, who had moved there from Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1862 Dr. McDowell enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry. He was present at Appomattox, though he had been wounded at Petersburg. After the war he studied medicine, graduating from Kentucky Medical in 1868. He located in Freelandville, Knox county, Indiana. He has been trustee of Widner township, sheriff of Knox county, and State

senator 1908-1912. His son, Dr. James McDowell, is mayor of Vincennes. He was a Mason, a G. A. R., an Elk, and a Democrat.

ELIAS B. BOLTZ, former editor of the Dunkirk *News*, and at one time superintendent of the Dunkirk schools, died October 30 in the Muncie Hospital from injuries received in a wreck on the interurban at Yorktown a few days previous.

HENRY B. MARTIN, founder of the Greencastle *Democrat*, died at Cloverdale, his home, November 9. Before the Civil War Captain Martin had commanded a company of Iowa rangers in an Indian war. At the opening of the Civil War he organized a company, but not being able to get it mustered in at once he took service in the Second Kentucky. He received wounds at Barboursville and at Chickamauga. After the War he became a surveyor and lawyer. From 1885 to 1895 he was engaged in surveying Indian reservations for the Federal Government. In 1892 he and his son, Charles, founded the Greencastle *Democrat*. In 1897 this was sold and a new paper founded in San Bernardino, California. He soon returned, however, to Cloverdale, Putnam county.